

The 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS): Representative Survey Findings¹

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1. Introduction: The TUS-CPS

This document presents the results of several analyses of data from the Tobacco Use Supplement to the 2001-2002 Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS). The TUS-CPS is a Federal tobacco survey that has been sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and administered as a part of the CPS, a continuing monthly labor force survey sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although several Federal surveys are used to track tobacco usage in the U.S. population, the TUS-CPS is a key source of data on smoking, other tobacco use, workplace and home smoking rules, and attitudes toward tobacco control policies. Each TUS cycle involves a large, nationally representative sample of about 240,000 individuals 15 years of age and older. Over the 1990s the NCI-sponsored TUS-CPS was administered in 1992-93, 1995-96, and 1998-99, and also in 2000 – therefore providing a decade of tobacco-related trend data. Starting in 2001, sponsorship of the TUS-CPS is shared between NCI and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

TUS-CPS data can be used by researchers to compute estimates of tobacco use at the national and state levels, to monitor progress in the control of tobacco use, for tobacco-related research, and to evaluate tobacco programs. Although the TUS has changed slightly between 1992 and the present, it has generally contained about 40 items, covering the following topics:

- \$ Cigarette smoking prevalence
- \$ Smoking history
- \$ Current and past cigarette consumption
- \$ Cigarette smoking quit attempts and intentions to quit
- \$ Medical and dental advice to quit smoking
- \$ Cigar, pipe, chewing tobacco and snuff use
- \$ Workplace smoking policies
- \$ Smoking rules in the home
- \$ Attitudes toward smoking in public places
- \$ Opinions about the degree of youth access to tobacco in the community
- \$ Attitudes toward the advertisement and promotion of tobacco

¹ This document is the downloadable version of information contained on the NCI Website:
<http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>.

Results of analyses of past Tobacco Use Supplements are contained in NCI's Tobacco Monographs and in other scientific and technical publications (see Section 4 of this document: *Additional reports based on TUS-CPS data*).

For more detailed information about the TUS-CPS, including instructions for obtaining 2001-2002 or earlier data files, questionnaires, and for a summary of plans for surveys conducted between 2003 - 2009, see: <http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/tus-cps/>.

2. Sample data tables

The tables presented in this report summarize several key analyses of the 2001-2002 TUS-CPS data files (June 2001, November 2001, and February 2002). They are intended to provide examples of the types of information that are available to potential data users, in the hope of encouraging further analysis. Tables 1 through 4 contain simple parameter estimates (percentages), and measures of variance in the form of confidence intervals. These confidence intervals were estimated using replicate weights. Alternative estimates of variance and confidence intervals can be made for simple analyses using [Attachment 17 of the 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau Technical Documentation. Replicate weights² necessary for more complex analysis such as regression or analysis of variance are available from NCI.

2.1. Smoking prevalence. As an example of the analysis of cigarette smoking prevalence, Table 1 contains estimates for several categories of smoking behavior. Smoking status was determined by asking self and proxy respondents: “*Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?*”³ Current smoking is therefore represented as the sum of Everyday and Some-day smoking. Former smokers are defined as those who have smoked 100 or more cigarettes, but who were no longer smoking at the time of the interview, and Never smokers were defined as those who had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Notes pertaining to region, race/ethnicity, and data weighting are contained in Section 3.

²References:

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2. Judkins D. Fay's Method for Variance Estimation. *J Official Statistics* 1990;6:223-39.
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³ Respondents are first asked “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life,” and those who answer yes are then asked whether they smoke everyday, some days, or not at all.

Table 1. 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS): Smoking Status - Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the U.S. Household Population, 18 or older, by Demographic Subgroups.*

	Current Smoker (%)			Former Smoker	Never Smoked	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
	Current**	Every Day	Some Days				
Total	20.5 (20.2-20.7)	16.5 (16.2-16.7)	4.0 (3.9-4.1)	20.6 (20.4-20.9)	58.9 (58.6-59.2)	203,113	234,227
Male	23.0 (22.6-23.4)	18.5 (18.1-18.9)	4.5 (4.4-4.7)	23.9 (23.6-24.2)	53.1 (52.7-53.5)	97,298	109,993
Female	18.1 (17.9-18.4)	14.6 (14.4-14.9)	3.5 (3.4-3.6)	17.6 (17.3-17.9)	64.3 (63.9-64.7)	105,815	124,234
Region:							
Northeast	19.3 (18.7-19.8)	15.7 (15.2-16.1)	3.6 (3.4-3.9)	22.8 (22.3-23.3)	57.9 (57.3-58.6)	38,714	51,451
Midwest	23.2 (22.6-23.7)	19.0 (18.5-19.5)	4.2 (3.9-4.4)	21.5 (21.0-21.9)	55.4 (54.8-56.0)	46,389	58,870
South	21.6 (21.1-22.1)	17.7 (17.3-18.2)	3.8 (3.6-4.0)	19.2 (18.8-19.7)	59.2 (58.6-59.7)	72,357	67,396
West	16.9 (16.4-17.5)	12.6 (12.1-13.1)	4.3 (4.1-4.6)	20.1 (19.7-20.6)	62.9 (62.2-63.7)	45,652	56,510
Race/Ethnicity***:							
White	21.7 (21.4-22.0)	18.1 (17.8-18.3)	3.6 (3.5-3.7)	23.9 (23.6-24.2)	54.4 (54.1-54.8)	147,986	182,085
Black	20.2 (19.5-21.0)	15.4 (14.7-16.0)	4.9 (4.5-5.2)	12.5 (11.9-13.1)	67.3 (66.4-68.2)	23,477	20,879
Hispanic	14.7 (14.1-15.4)	9.2 (8.7-9.7)	5.5 (5.1-6.0)	11.1 (10.5-11.7)	74.2 (73.3-75.1)	22,062	19,726
Other	15.3 (14.4-16.3)	11.4 (10.6-12.3)	3.9 (3.5-4.4)	11.9 (11.1-12.7)	72.8 (71.6-73.9)	9,588	11,537
Age:							
18-24	23.1 (22.5-23.7)	17.7 (17.0-18.3)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	6.3 (6.0-6.7)	70.6 (69.9-71.3)	26,803	26,400
25-44	23.8 (23.4-24.2)	18.9 (18.4-19.3)	4.9 (4.8-5.1)	13.7 (13.3-14.0)	62.5 (62.1-63.0)	80,811	91,231
45-64	20.9 (20.6-21.3)	17.6 (17.3-17.9)	3.3 (3.2-3.5)	27.4 (26.9-27.8)	51.7 (51.2-52.2)	62,827	75,030
65+	9.1 (8.7-9.5)	7.4 (7.1-7.7)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	36.6 (36.1-37.2)	54.2 (53.7-54.8)	32,672	41,566
Education****:							
<12 years	24.7 (24.0-25.4)	20.7 (19.9-21.4)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	21.6 (21.0-22.3)	53.7 (52.8-54.5)	27,411	30,709
12 years	25.5 (25.1-25.9)	21.7 (21.3-22.0)	3.8 (3.6-4.0)	23.2 (22.7-23.7)	51.3 (50.8-51.8)	55,996	67,431
13-15 years	21.3 (20.9-21.8)	17.0 (16.6-17.4)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)	24.0 (23.6-24.4)	54.7 (54.1-55.2)	44,976	53,662
16+ years	9.9 (9.5-10.2)	6.8 (6.6-7.1)	3.0 (2.9-3.2)	21.9 (21.5-22.3)	68.2 (67.8-68.7)	47,926	56,025

* Based on the 2001-2002 CPS Tobacco Use Supplement questions:
a) Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?; and b) Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

** Current = Every Day + Some Day

*** White = White/Non-Hispanic; Black = Black/Non-Hispanic

**** For analysis involving educational level, only respondents 25 or older are included, as many respondents between 18 and 24 have not yet completed formal education/training.

2.2 Smoking restriction at home and at work. Table 2 reflects the percentage of survey respondents self-reporting: a) that smoking is not allowed inside their home, and b) that cigarette smoking is not allowed in their place of business.

Home-ban values are determined from the item: “Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home: No one is allowed to smoke anywhere, smoking is permitted in some places or at some times, or smoking is permitted anywhere?” Responses of “No one is allowed to smoke anywhere” are tabulated for this table.

Complete restriction of smoking at work was determined by asking respondents who worked indoors (and who are not self-employed, or working in someone else’s home, in several buildings, or in a motor vehicle) three questions (see Table footnote for question wording).

Table 2. 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS): Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the 18+ population living in households in which cigarette smoking is not allowed, and working in environments in which smoking is not allowed.

	Smoking not allowed at home* (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size	Smoking not allowed at work** (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Total	67.2 (66.8-67.6)	201,443	182,971	70.8 (70.4-71.1)	95,784	85,135
Male	65.7 (65.2-66.1)	96,456	79,955	66.0 (65.5-66.6)	44,241	35,447
Female	68.7 (68.3-69.0)	104,987	103,016	74.9 (74.4-75.4)	51,544	49,688
Region:						
Northeast	66.0 (65.2-66.7)	38,273	38,109	75.9 (75.1-76.7)	18,490	18,094
Midwest	61.1 (60.3-61.8)	45,957	47,562	67.6 (66.8-68.5)	23,380	23,628
South	65.9 (65.0-66.7)	71,783	53,326	67.2 (66.4-68.1)	33,087	23,627
West	76.6 (75.8-77.4)	45,430	43,974	75.4 (74.4-76.4)	20,826	19,786
Race/Ethnicity***:						
White	65.8 (65.4-66.2)	146,595	144,876	71.7 (71.3-72.1)	69,577	66,929
Black	62.4 (61.3-63.5)	23,349	16,235	69.4 (68.1-70.6)	11,448	7,729
Hispanic	78.2 (77.1-79.2)	21,967	13,861	65.9 (64.4-67.4)	9,782	6,411
Other	76.0 (74.4-77.6)	9,532	7,999	70.9 (68.7-73.1)	4,977	4,066

* Based on question: “Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home: No one is allowed to smoke anywhere, smoking is permitted in some places or at some times, or smoking is permitted anywhere.” Percentages represent choice “no one is allowed so smoke anywhere.”

** Assessed by asking: “Does your place of work have an official policy that restricts smoking in any way?”; “Which of these best describes your place of work’s smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunch rooms?”; and “Which of these best describes your place of work’s smoking policy for work areas” [with response categories: “Not allowed in *any* (public/work) areas/Allowed in *some* (public/work) areas/Allowed in *all* (public/work) areas”]. Percentages represent those reporting smoking is “not allowed in any public area” and “not allowed in any work area” among indoor non-self-employed workers.

*** White = White/Non-Hispanic; Black = Black/Non-Hispanic

2.3. Attitudes toward cigarette smoking in public places. Table 3 illustrates the percentage of the household population believing that each of a variety of public areas should be smoke-free. The values presented are determined by tabulating answers of “not allowed at all” from the TUS-CPS question: “*In (PUBLIC AREA), do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, allowed in some areas, or not allowed at all?*”

Table 3. 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS): Attitudes toward smoking in public places-- Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of the U.S. household population, 18 or older, who believe that public areas should be smoke-free.*

Public Area:	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Restaurants	57.5 (57.1-57.8)	54.2 (53.8-54.7)	60.5 (60.1-60.9)
Hospitals	86.7 (86.4-87.0)	85.1 (84.7-85.5)	88.2 (87.9-88.5)
Indoor work areas	74.3 (74.0-74.7)	69.9 (69.5-70.4)	78.4 (78.0-78.7)
Bars and cocktail lounges	33.9 (33.6-34.3)	31.0 (30.6-31.4)	36.7 (36.3-37.1)
Indoor sporting events	76.8 (76.4-77.2)	73.1 (72.6-73.5)	80.2 (79.8-80.7)
Indoor shopping malls	76.0 (75.6-76.4)	72.8 (72.3-73.2)	79.0 (78.6-79.3)
Population size** (thousands)	196,939	94,611	102,328
Sample size**	178,745	78,381	100,364

*Assessed by asking: “In (PUBLIC AREA), do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, allowed in some areas, or not allowed at all?”

**Based on population/sample size applying to the item in the series having the fewest respondents providing other than a Don’t Know or Refusal response.

2.4. Cigarette smoking cessation behavior. Two measures of smoking cessation behavior are represented in Table 4. Both measures involve individuals who were daily smokers one year prior to the CPS interview. The first column is a measure of any cessation activity within the past year -- it combines: a) daily smokers having one or more (24-hour or longer) quit attempts in past year, b) current some-day smokers who had previously smoked daily about 12 months ago, c) former smokers who quit less than 3 months prior to the interview, and d) former smokers who quit 3 or more months prior to interview (for more information on this definition of quitting behavior, see Shopland, Burns, Amacher, and Ruppert, 2000, Chapter 2).

The second column, labeled “Had quit smoking for 3+ months,” is the subset of former daily smokers who at the time of the interview had not smoked within the previous three months, and who are considered by definition to represent former smokers.

Table 4. 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS): Percentage Estimates (95% Confidence Intervals) of cigarette quitting and quit attempts in the U.S. household population, 25 years and older.

**Those smoking everyday one year previously who
at the time of the TUS-CPS interview --**

	Had <u>any</u> cessation activity in the past year, including quitting* (%)	Had quit smoking for 3+ months* (%)	Population Size (thousands)	Sample Size
Total	34.3 (33.5-35.2)	4.3 (3.9-4.6)	29,378	28,231
Male	33.8 (32.7-34.8)	4.3 (3.8-4.7)	15,630	13,681
Female	35.0 (34.0-36.0)	4.3 (3.9-4.8)	13,748	14,550
Region:				
Northeast	35.6 (34.1-37.1)	4.7 (3.9-5.6)	5,544	5,836
Midwest	34.5 (33.0-36.0)	4.1 (3.6-4.6)	7,651	7,866
South	31.2 (29.8-32.6)	3.8 (3.3-4.3)	11,080	8,672
West	39.5 (37.6-41.4)	5.3 (4.4-6.2)	5,104	5,857
Race/Ethnicity**:				
White	33.7 (32.9-34.6)	4.5 (4.1-4.8)	23,593	23,754
Black	36.9 (34.6-39.2)	3.8 (2.9-4.6)	3,120	2,259
Hispanic	35.3 (31.9-38.7)	3.0 (2.0-4.1)	1,691	1,201
Other	39.0 (35.1-43.0)	4.1 (2.6-5.6)	974	1,017
Age:				
25-44	37.2 (36.2-38.3)	4.3 (3.9-4.8)	15,530	14,350
45-64	31.3 (30.3-32.4)	3.9 (3.5-4.4)	11,372	11,135
65+	30.0 (27.7-32.3)	5.7 (4.4-6.9)	2,476	2,746
Education:				
<12 years	29.3 (28.1-30.5)	3.5 (2.9-4.1)	5,571	5,139
12 years	32.1 (31.0-33.2)	3.7 (3.2-4.2)	12,099	11,806
13-15 years	38.8 (37.5-40.1)	4.8 (4.2-5.4)	8,147	7,974
16+ years	39.7 (37.5-41.9)	6.5 (5.4-7.6)	3,561	3,312

* See text preceding table for definitions of quitting behavior.

** White = White/Non-Hispanic; Black = Black/Non-Hispanic

3. Technical notes for Tables 1-4.

- a. Table 1 data are weighted for the sample design and for CPS Smoking Supplement non-response. Values in Tables 2 through 4 are weighted for the sample design and for Smoking Supplement self-response.
- b. Tabled values may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding error.
- c. Tables 1 through 4 contain simple parameter estimates (percentages), and measures of variance in the form of confidence intervals. These confidence intervals were estimated using replicate weights. Alternative estimates of variance and confidence intervals can be made for simple analyses using [Attachment 17 of the 2001-2002 Tobacco Use Supplement](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau Technical Documentation. Replicate weights necessary for more complex analysis such as regression or analysis of variance are available from NCI.
- d. Region: Northeast = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Midwest = Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; South = Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; West = Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

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